

Billion in Arms, Vehicles Left in Vietnam, U.S. Says

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—U.S. military troops have left more than 550 M-48 tanks, over 1,500 M-16 rifles, 1.5 million rounds of ammunition, and other military equipment to field an entire U.S. Air Force and Navy, a Pentagon report showed yesterday.

The report, classified as "Secret," said the equipment was left behind by U.S. troops in Vietnam.

The progress is expected when the U.S. and Vietnam begin talks in Paris tomorrow. Story Page 2.

about \$2 billion of the \$5 billion worth of military equipment taken by North Vietnam in its serviceable shape.

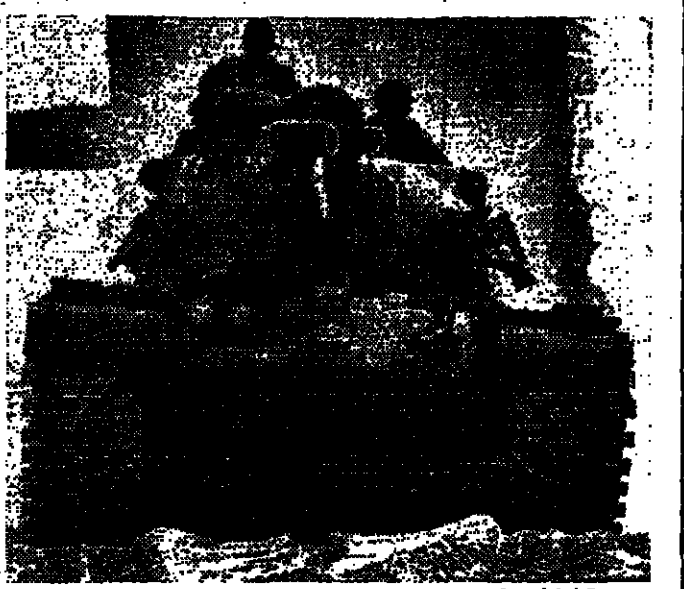
Military officials have said that aircraft, tanks, armored personnel carriers, ships and some other gear likely would be of value only until they needed spare parts, which would not be available from the United States.

Among the items listed were 40,000 military radios, U.S. Army National Guard and Reserve forces are still suffering from a lack of radios.

Other Equipment

The list made public by the Pentagon includes:

A total of 550 M-48 medium tanks and M-41 light tanks, 1,500 M-16 rifles, 1.5 million rounds of ammunition, 1,500 M-16 rifles, 1.5 million rounds of ammunition, 1,500 M-16 rifles, 1.5 million rounds of ammunition.



Among things U.S. left in Vietnam: 550 M-48 tanks.

CE-47 Chinook helicopters, 73 F-4 fighter planes, 113 A-1H light bombers, 38 propeller-driven A-1 bombers, 90 transport planes, 212 miscellaneous aircraft, 130,000 tons of ammunition and 42,000 trucks.

Without going into details, the Pentagon list spoke of 940 naval ships and other craft. Most of these were small patrol-type vessels and river warfare craft.

Tory Move Curbs U.K. Delegation To France

LONDON, Nov. 10 (Reuters).—Prime Minister James Callaghan, trying to insure his Labor government's survival in Commons, has been forced to leave behind three Cabinet ministers he had wanted to take with him to Paris for talks tomorrow with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, so urged said today.

The three ministers' votes in Parliament could not be spared after the opposition Conservative party refused today to honor a tradition that lets ministers go abroad without a reduction of the government's effective voting strength.

The tradition involves "pairing," a system under which an opposition party pairs one of its members with the departing minister in an abstention agreement. The Conservatives decided against pairing with the three ministers for a crucial debate scheduled for tomorrow. For the debate, on proposed nationalization of the aircraft and shipbuilding industries, the Conservatives would agree to pairing for only Mr. Callaghan and one other minister, the sources said.

This means that Mr. Callaghan must leave behind Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, Trade Secretary Edmund Dell and Agriculture Minister John Silkin. The three ministers will join the Paris talks on Friday.

Majority of One Vote

Mr. Callaghan's Labor government has an effective majority of only one in the Commons and thus is subject to strong pressure from Mrs. Margaret Thatcher's Conservative party.

Under normal circumstances, opposition parties agree to as much "pairing" as possible and thus allow Cabinet ministers to go abroad on business.

The sources said that the Conservative party's refusal to pair more than Mr. Callaghan and one other minister was made known today after the government had pointed out that both it and the French government regard the summit talks tomorrow as an important beginning for a new and warmer relationship between the two countries.

The French President will have with him a host of senior ministers at the banquet that he will be giving for Mr. Callaghan tomorrow night at Rambouillet, southwest of Paris.

Meanwhile, Labor learned that it may get voting support in Commons from an unexpected source—former Conservative minister Enoch Powell.

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He said he prefers Labor's policies on the economy, immigration and the European Economic Community.

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The government won its 16-vote edge because minority parties' delegations, like the 11 Scottish Nationalists, had little interest in the Conservative amendments. The bill was one of five key measures that Labor wants enacted before Nov. 23, when Commons' new session will start.

Syrian Units Enter Beirut Without Firing a Shot In Arab Peace Force Role

By James F. Clarity

BEIRUT, Nov. 10 (NYT).—Columns of Syrian tanks and combat troops entered Beirut today without firing a shot, taking up commanding positions surrounding the capital and effectively starting Syria's military occupation of virtually all of Lebanon in an effort to end its 19-month-old civil war.

The Syrian advance, which involved at least 60 heavy Soviet-made tanks, dozens of mobile artillery units and 5,000 soldiers, was made under agreements approved by the major Arab nations.

The Arab leaders, in meetings last month in Saudi Arabia and

Egypt, approved the creation of a multinational Arab peace-keeping force of 30,000 men. But today the force, which is overwhelmingly dominated by the 33,000 Syrian troops already in the country, consisted only of Syrians. No new troops supposedly being sent by other Arab nations were involved and none are expected here soon.

The largely inactive Arab peace-keeping force of 23,000 that has been here since June took no part in today's operations.

Effectively, Syria today began to complete the military occupation of Lebanon it began in June, when it intervened in the civil war with troops and tanks to help rightist Christians

against the leftist Moslems and Palestinians whom Damascus had previously supported.

The Syrian operation, which marked the first time the Lebanese capital has been under foreign military control since 1933, when the U.S. Marines were called in to prevent a feared coup d'état, positioned their forces at a key crossroads at East Beirut near the line separating the warring factions. The advance also placed Syrian tanks, troops and artillery in the northeastern edge of the city and near the airport on the capital's southern side.

The Syrians, apparently, are (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



WELCOME IN LEBANON—A smiling Christian resident of Kahale greeted advancing Syrian troops, now part of the Arab peace-keeping force taking up positions all over Lebanon, with coffee yesterday. Kahale was one of the strong points in east Beirut that was held by the Christian National Liberals of Camille Chamoun.

But Rejects Bilateral Israel Talks Sadat Affirms Desire for Peace

CAIRO, Nov. 10 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat said he will sign a peace agreement with Israel, but not through bilateral talks with the Jewish state because the "Arabs will stone me."

The Geneva Middle East peace conference, the Egyptian head of state told a visiting U.S. congressional delegation yesterday, remains the only acceptable forum for resolving the 23-year-old Arab-Israeli conflict.

Mr. Sadat also said he was looking forward to good relations with the administration of President-elect Jimmy Carter.

The 12-member delegation, from the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, is in Cairo as part of a study tour of Middle East and African countries. It is led by Rep. Walter Flowers, D-Ale.

"All I Ask"

"All I ask is that Israel withdraw from the lands she occupied in 1967. Let us sit, sit, in Geneva, and end the state of war for the first time since

23 years in a peace agreement."

Mr. Sadat said.

A delegation member asked if he could relay Mr. Sadat's thoughts to Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. Mr. Sadat agreed.

"Tell him that we, on the other side, are prepared for peace. But to have a lasting peace, it has to be based on sound foundations . . . it should be based on justice. . . I am prepared to conclude this peace, and let's hope that he too is prepared to accept the same thing," Mr. Sadat said.

But, Mr. Sadat said, any bilateral talks between Egypt and Israel were out. "I am the

only man in the Arab world who can do that, but believe me, the Arabs will stone me," Mr. Sadat said.

"Over the past 23 years there have been four wars . . . hatred, blood and massacres. You cannot now ask me to sit with Rabin with all this in the background," Mr. Sadat said.

Mr. Sadat today swore in the newly formed 22-member Cabinet of Premier Ismail Sidani.

Following the ceremony, held at the Abdin presidential palace, Mr. Sadat presided over the Cabinet's first meeting to give the ministers guidelines on their future tasks, officials said.

Blacks Unmoved, Whites Hopeful New Effort at Geneva Talks Draws Conflicting Reactions

GENEVA, Nov. 10 (NYT).—A new effort by Ivor Richard, British chairman of the conference on the future of Rhodesia, to break the deadlock over the date for independence under the black majority rule provoked sharply differing reactions from the white delegation, and the four black leaders representing the nationalist cause.

After a series of separate morning meetings with Mr. Richard, who is ambassador to the United Nations, the black leaders emerged saying that there had been no progress and that they remained adamant that independence must come within 12 months of the end of the conference.

However, Pieter van der Byl, foreign minister in the white-controlled government of Prime Minister Ian Smith, said after seeing Mr. Richard in the afternoon that the conference was "looking a bit better."

Mr. van der Byl would not elaborate, but his remark was attributed to the chairman's having apparently suggested a way to outline the processes for reaching independence day without actually setting a precise date by which independence must be proclaimed.

Mr. Richard, who returned last night after a 24-hour visit to London for consultations, told reporters at the end of the day that in his meetings with the delegations some of the ground explor-

ed was "new," while some was "well worn."

The "well worn" was the rehashing of positions on date issue, which a British spokesman later said was "almost entirely" the subject of the chairman's private discussions with the delegation leaders.

The Rhodesian governmental delegation maintains that 22 months will be required under a projected gradual interim government to complete the constitutional and other processes for the transfer of power. Neither blacks nor whites are ready to accept formally the 15 months suggested by Britain.

It is to get away from this numbers game and on to the more fundamental question of the composition of the interim government that Mr. Richard is seeking a formula on the date issue that both sides can accept.

Mr. Richard said that "some progress" was made today at the two-week old talks although, he said, "it is painfully slow."

Mr. van der Byl is pleased at the attempt to get away from the numbers game. His delegation has maintained that trying to fix a date for independence before knowing how the transfer of power was to be effected is to "put the cart before the horse."

Sources close to Mr. van der Byl say that it is essential to bring a "new dimension" into the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Levi Cites Party's Soviet Ties BI to Pursue Probe of U.S. Reds

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (UPI).—General Edward Levi said today that the FBI can go to its 38-year-old pursuit of Communist party, despite a finding that the party's activities do not fit Mr. Levi's guidelines for the conduct of security investigations.

The bureau's most recent public description of Communist party activities says they include such things as supporting domestic economic activities to attack capitalist society, to influence workers through the "understanding to gain public recognition as a legitimate political party." All such activities are legal.

As a result, the sources said, continued surveillance of the party could be justified only if the FBI were able to offer convincing evidence that the party is closely allied to a potentially hostile foreign power and might act to further its aims.

While the Socialist Workers party was under review by Mr. Levi, the FBI is known to have

offered evidence that that party had been in contact with foreign radical groups of a violent type and had contributed small amounts of money to some of those groups.

Lack of Proof

However, Mr. Levi ruled that the FBI had failed to provide proof that the foreign groups had controlled the party or had influenced it in a way that would lead the party into violent activities. Accordingly, he decided that there was no justification for continuing surveillance of the party under the Justice Department guidelines on restricting foreign intelligence groups.

Although officials of the Communist party could not be reached for comment, the party consistently has denied that it is controlled by Moscow or has any formal ties to the Soviet Union beyond the bond of a common political ideology.

That contention, the sources said, was contradicted by evidence offered to Mr. Levi's review group by the FBI. Even though the FBI admits that since the 1930s the party has not served as a vehicle for recruiting Soviet

Intelligence agents, the sources said, Mr. Levi ruled that the party's alleged Soviet connections justify its investigation.

The Justice Department's guidelines for probing foreign intelligence activity are believed to say that it includes not just the gathering and transmitting of intelligence but such other covert actions on behalf of a foreign power as the spreading of propaganda and trying to influence government officials through bribery, blackmail and recruitment.

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Provided Margin in at Least 7 States

Study Says Black Vote Gave Carter Victory

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP).—Blacks gave Jimmy Carter 94 per cent of their votes in the U.S. presidential election last week and provided him with the margin of victory, a study reports.

The Joint Center for Political Studies estimated that 6.6 million blacks voted for Mr. Carter, with their votes providing the Democratic's winning margin in at least seven states.

In a survey of 500 sample precincts in 22 states, the center found that black voters gave Mr. Carter an edge over President Ford in Missouri, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi and Maryland. Those states have a total of 117 electoral votes.

Mr. Carter's margin of victory was 37 electoral votes.

About 70 per cent of all registered blacks went to the polls in this election, compared with a turnout of less than 60 per cent in 1972, according to the center.

Support for McGovern

A 1972 survey by the center showed that 87 per cent of the blacks who voted supported the Democratic presidential candidate, Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota.

In the seven states, the center said:

• Mr. Carter received about 288,000 votes from blacks in Pennsylvania, where he defeated Mr. Ford by 123,372 votes.

• In Ohio, Mr. Carter won by 7,688 votes and received 285,000 votes from blacks.



Edward Levi

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STRIKERS IN ROME—Some of the thousands of workers who filled Piazza del Colosseo yesterday to listen to a speech by union leader Giorgio Benvenuto during a walkout.

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UN Votes Sweeping Censures Of Apartheid, Israelis, West

By Peter Grose

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 10 (UPI).—The General Assembly yesterday approved a sweeping campaign of pressure against South Africa's policy of racial separation, but significant abstentions may mar its potential impact.

Leading Western powers and Israel were condemned in resolutions as "collaborators," politically, economically and militarily, with the South African government—despite denials by these countries of such a role and despite their warnings that such linkage would only force their abstention from the campaign against racist policies and disperse the strong international consensus against those policies.

Included in more concrete detail than in previous years' resolutions were recommendations for economic and financial boycotts of South Africa, a ban on sports competition with South African athletes and a call on the Security Council to enforce an arms embargo, a step that in the past has always been vetoed by Britain, France and the United States.

2-Week Debate

Votes on 10 resolutions occurred at the end of two weeks of debate on apartheid, a debate that African delegations have heralded as the centerpiece of this year's General Assembly.

The resolution condemning Israel for maintaining military and economic links with South Africa was the most controversial, producing 20 negative votes and 28 abstentions alongside 91 votes in favor. The United States and other Western governments fear that the Arab countries will attempt to use this Assembly action in their propaganda campaign against Israel, much as they did last year's condemnation of Zionism as a form of racism.

The resolution "strongly condemns the continuing and increasing collaboration by Israel with the South African racist regime as a flagrant violation of the resolutions of the United Nations and as an encouragement to the South African racist regime to persist in its criminal policies."

The United States and its traditional allies were joined by a scattering of Third World governments from all continents, including Mexico, Iran, Malawi, Swaziland, Singapore and Fiji, in opposing or abstaining on this resolution.

Israel refused to participate in any of the votes. South Africa has withdrawn from all the work of this Assembly.

One resolution called the South African government "illegitimate," having "no right to represent the people of South Africa."

Carter Is Asked To Give Mideast Role to Kissinger

From Wire Dispatches

JERUSALEM, Nov. 10.—Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., recommended today that, after taking office as president, Jimmy Carter appoint Henry Kissinger as a special envoy to negotiate peace in the Middle East.

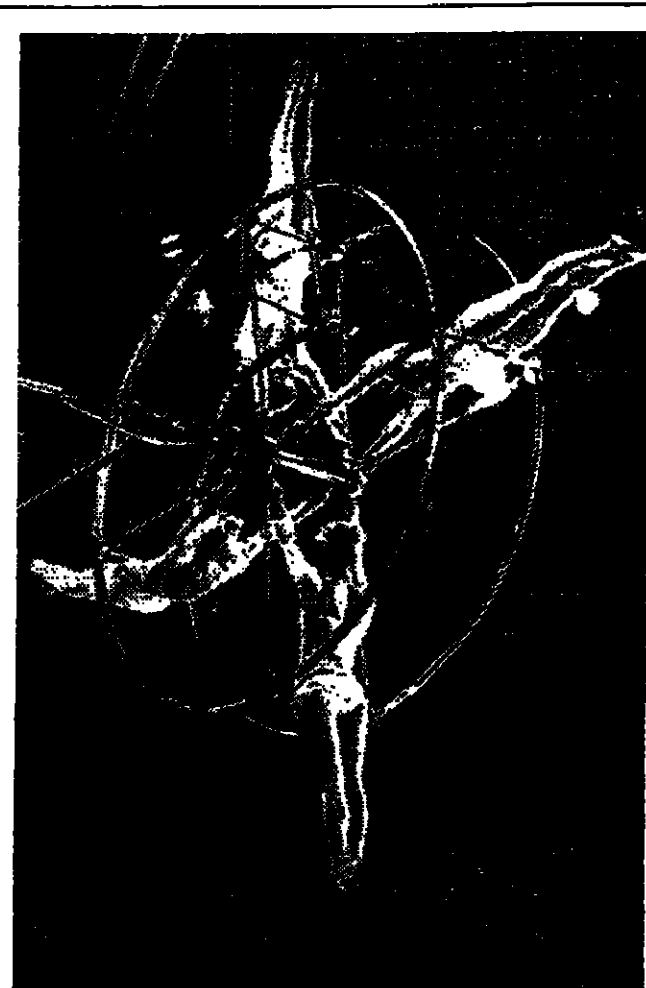
"I don't know anyone in the world who could do a better job than Secretary of State Kissinger," Sen. Ribicoff said at a news conference marking the end of a four-day visit to Israel by 13 senators. He declared that Mr. Kissinger is the only statesman in the world who has the trust of both Arab and Israeli leaders.

Sen. Ribicoff said he was airing the proposal for the first time. Six other senators at the news conference said his idea "has merit."

The 13 senators came here to check on safeguards against possible conversion to military use of two nuclear reactors promised to Israel. A government spokesman said that Israel has been giving them all the information they want despite a ban that keeps them, like other foreigners, from visiting the secret nuclear plant in Dimona.

Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev., agreed, saying: "We can get all the information we need without going to Dimona." But Sen. Robert Griffin, R-Mich., said: "I'm disappointed . . . We will continue to gather information and draw conclusions later on."

The senators leave tomorrow for similar fact-finding visits to Egypt and Iran.



FLYING HIGH—Women acrobats of the Moscow Circus perform on "flying wheel" during show in Paris.

Syrian Troops Enter Beirut As Part of Arab Peace Force

(Continued from Page 1)

cording to plan, did not move into the heart of the city today to try to separate the armed militia facing each other across the line that divides Beirut into armed camps. The rival sides in Lebanon have killed at least 35,000 persons in a war that involves a struggle for political power, religious hatred and the presence in the country of nearly half a million Palestinians, including thousands of armed guerrillas.

Highways Control

While the Syrians have not disclosed their plan of operations, they are widely expected to move into the center of the city in the next few days to separate the militia from each other along the confrontation line. They are also expected to take control of the highways running from Beirut north to Tripoli and south to Sidon, both cities controlled by the leftist Moslem forces.

The opening of the main Beirut-Damascus highway is also expected in the next few days. In addition, Syrian forces were reportedly moving today to take control of areas in the mountains northeast and southeast of the capital that have been involved in the factional war. Another aim of the occupation is the reopening of the airport, which has been closed for five months.

Technically, the Syrian forces, as part of the so-called Arab deterring force, are under direct command of President Elias Sarkis, who was elected in May with strong Syrian support. The forces were supposed to have white

vehicles with troops wearing white or green helmets. Today, as Syria's 81st Brigade prepared to move down at dawn from the mountains near the town of Alep, 10 miles east of the capital, the soldiers and their equipment were the usual mottled brown camouflage color.

With the first light coming up from the mountains behind them, the brigade began to move. First, an armored car with a company of infantrymen on foot carrying machine guns and grenade launchers moved about a mile west to the town of Kahale, a rightist-Christian stronghold during the war. The Syrians found only a dozen rightist militiamen hurriedly packing their equipment to leave. With Kahale clear, the Soviet-made T-62 tanks, with their helmeted machine-gunners gripping their weapons, began grinding down the slope toward the capital.

While the Syrians were dismantling barriers and taking up positions on the edge of the city, violence flared briefly in the heart of the capital. Shelling from the rightist side of the city killed at least three persons, including the crew of an ambulance, on Hamra Street, once this city's most fashionable area, now a grubby open marketplace.

50 From Vietnam Reach Australia After 2-Month Sail

DARWIN, Australia, Nov. 10 (Reuters).—A group of 50 Vietnamese refugees has arrived in Australia on a 35-foot fishing boat which they sailed for two months over 2,000 miles to escape Communist rule. The boat was equipped with a small diesel motor.

The 18 men, 13 women and 19 children have been granted temporary entry visas. En route here, the group made four stops—in Singapore, Jakarta, Bali and Western Timor.

The only English-speaking member of the group, Vu Ba Van, told newsmen that before their departure late in September from Vung Tau, Vietnam, "We kept the trip secret. We had to. If anyone had told the Communist security forces that we were leaving, it would have been the end of our lives."

Mr. Van, 28, said that among the features of life in South Vietnam since the Communist takeover 18 months ago are tight restrictions on hiring practices, a rise in unemployment, high inflation and low wages.

Exodus Via Thailand

BANGKOK, Nov. 10 (AP).—A total of 33,489 Indochinese refugees have left Thailand to settle in 17 different nations since the fall of Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos, a representative of the UN High Commission for Refugees said today.

176th SALT Meeting

GENEVA, Nov. 10 (UPI).—U.S. and Soviet negotiators at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks today held a 45-minute meeting, the 176th of the second and current round of the talks which began Nov. 21, 1972.

4. Your brother's jokes.

(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

As Greece, Spain, Portugal Seek Entry

EEC Officials Fear Expansion May Slow Unity

By William Drozdiak

BRUSSELS, Nov. 10 (UPI).—The prospect of incorporating Greece, Spain and Portugal into the European Economic Community by the early 1980s has provoked concern here about the political and economic limits of the Common Market and its long-sputtering crusade for European unity.

Most EEC officials want to anchor the three fragile democracies to the Common Market, but an increasing number wonder how the community can absorb poor southern European countries when only one member, West Germany, displays solid signs of an economic upturn. Others, notably Britain and Italy, linger in the doldrums.

Greece plans to become the EEC's 10th member in 1981. Portugal is expected to submit a request for membership late next month after a tour of European capitals by Premier Mario Soares, and Spain will probably follow suit after parliamentary elections next year.

"We can't really turn them down if they fulfill the conditions of democracy," a high official in the Common Market Commission said. "But with 13 countries instead of nine, what happens to further European integration? All bets for economic and monetary union will certainly be off."

Other Problems

Other Commission officials say that any dreams of early European unity had already been shattered by the 1973 accession of Britain, Ireland and Denmark, as well as the undermining of European prosperity by the energy crisis and world recession.

Some feel that the "cold shower" of Greece, Portugal and Spain joining the community as a bloc would prod reform of the Common Market's decision-making machinery. At present, any EEC decision requires unanimous approval by all nine governments.

The Greek government has firmly rejected a merger of its candidacy with those of the Iberian countries and accelerated membership talks to avoid being forced into group negotiations.

Top market officials admit, however, that they "cannot exclude the possibility" of bloc entry, particularly since the three countries suffer similar economic woes deriving from poor farm productivity and immature industries.

"We have to be careful," an official said. "We already know that we can't offer Greece something we would refuse to give Portugal or Spain."

Financial Strains

Looking past the tortuous negotiations, some Commission officials fear that the financial strains of expansion could stretch the community beyond the breaking point.

"Nobody has figured out how much enlargement will actually cost," another market official said. "Member governments have thought mainly about political considerations."

Ostensibly, the motive for the intensive membership campaign waged by Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis is to link Greece irrevocably to Western Europe, thus solidifying its nascent democracy and reducing chances of another coup d'etat like the one that produced the 1967-74 colonels' dictatorship.

Rough Commission estimates indicate that Greece should gain up to \$300 million a year from various subsidies granted by the Common Market's social, regional and farm funds. Spain and Portugal would also profit from community assistance, meaning a heavier aid burden for such wealthy countries as West Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark. The new outlays would also reduce the amount of EEC funds available to aid Britain and Italy.

Many analysts believe that a 12-nation Common Market would face a dilemma—whether to engage in massive capital transfers from rich to poor community countries, diluting the wealth of the Common Market but providing

ing greater economic balance, or to continue pursuing largely national economy policies that would probably widen the chasm separating the Benelux countries, West Germany and Denmark from Britain, Ireland and the Mediterranean members.

Serious Negotiations

Casting aside the cautious stance of the Commission, which favors putting off further expansion until the Common Market

recovers economic equilibrium, EEC foreign ministers overruled a Commission proposal last February to delay Greece's bid for membership. Negotiations began in earnest in September.

Last year, EEC heads of state approved the granting of aid to Portugal to help its troubled transition to democracy. Mr. Soares, whose Socialist party received crucial support from West European Social Democrats to

shake off the challenge of Portuguese Communists, is expected to be greeted warmly when he visits Common Market capitals this winter.

EEC governments have issued a wait-and-see attitude toward Spain and its struggling democratic institutions. It appears probable that free elections for a new parliament next year will be requested for membership consideration.

Police Directed to Insure Order

Spain Said Set to Curb Strike Tomorrow

MADRID, Nov. 10 (UPI).—Government sources warned today that police will act with "utmost energy and firmness" to maintain public order during a one-day nationwide general strike called for Friday. They said police have been ordered to arrest all strike pickets.

The strike is part of a "day of struggle" proclaimed by Communist and Socialist labor groups to press for a monthly raise of 6,000 pesetas (\$85) for all Spanish workers and the scrapping of an economic austerity program announced by the government last month.

The warning followed a meeting yesterday of the Public Order Council, a coordinating body consisting of Interior Minister Rodolfo Martin Villa and the commanders of the various police forces.

The "day of struggle" is backed by the Platform of Democratic Organizations, an alliance grouping most of Spain's left-center political parties, labor and regional groups. Friday's program is opposed by Christian Democrats, liberals and other moderate parties.

Government sources said they expect the strike to be only partly effective.

Some labor groups in the autonomous-minded Basque and Catalan regions have said that they will not join the walkout because it was called by labor leaders in Madrid who did not consult regional organizations.

Police last night fired rubber bullets to scatter hundreds of demonstrators in the town of Reocina in the northern Asturias Province, injuring an unknown number. They arrested several persons.

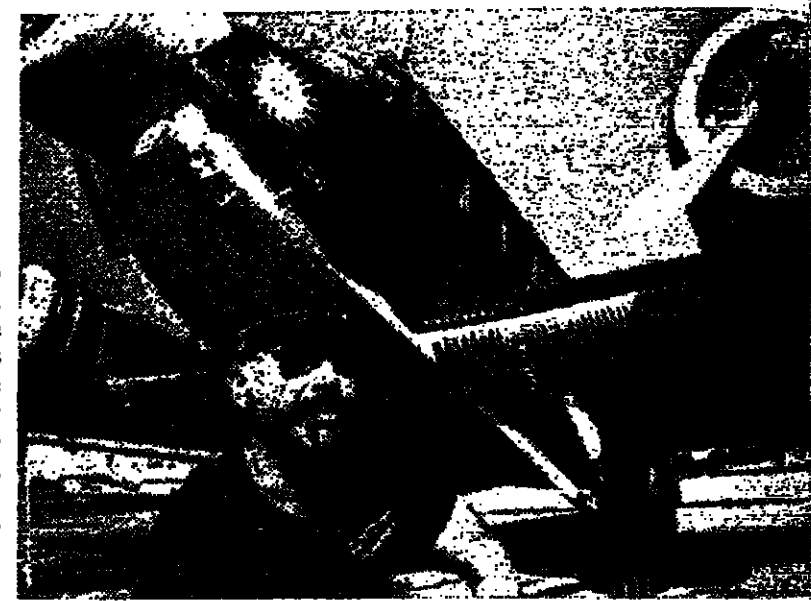
The demonstrators were marching to a pit where 214 coal miners have been staging a sit-in at the bottom of a 600-foot-deep shaft to press demands for a pay hike and the nationalization of the mining company.

In Madrid, meanwhile, the rightist, 500,000-member Confederation of Civil War Veterans asked the government to authorize a memorial rally in the Plaza de Oriente on Nov. 20, the first anniversary of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's death. Government sources said the rally might be allowed. The official memorial service will be at Franco's tomb, outside Madrid.

World Group's Backing

BRUSSELS, Nov. 10 (AP).—The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions today announced its support of Spanish labor's general strike call.

HITLER'S PLANE—Martin Caidin with the 1935 Junkers tri-motor he found rotting on an airstrip in Ecuador and had restored in Miami. Plane once belonged to Hitler.



Opening in Paris Tomorrow

Little Progress Expected in U.S.-Hanoi Talks

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP).

—The United States and Vietnam are opening talks on the prospects for friendly relations, but U.S. officials say that substantive progress is doubtful.

The talks will begin Friday at an undisclosed site in Paris. The U.S. delegation will be headed by the deputy chief of mission of the U.S. Embassy in France, Samuel Gammom. Tran Haon, the second-ranking official of the Vietnamese Embassy, will head the Hanoi delegation.

"We're going to be hard-nosed but not belligerent," a U.S. official said yesterday. "It's not going to be a friendly meeting."

The talks will be the first between the two countries since the Vietnam peace agreement was signed in 1973.

The procedure will include the reading by each side of a prepared statement with no spontaneous exchanges.

The United States wants an accounting of the 800 U.S. servicemen still missing in action in the Vietnam war and has made this a precondition for progress toward normalized relations.

Peaceful Role

U.S. interests go beyond seeking an accounting of missing men. Officials believe that the possibility for a peaceful Vietnamese role in Southeast Asia will increase if Hanoi has a stake in friendly relations with the West through diplomatic trade and economic ties.

It is understood that the State Department will keep representatives of President-elect Jimmy Carter apprised of developments in Paris. Officials say that any major decisions on relations with Vietnam must await the installation of the Carter administration in January.

They say that Hanoi is likely to assume a similar strategy.

On the same day the Paris talks open, the United Nations will take up the Vietnamese application for admission, according to Vietnamese officials, who expect a vote to be taken in the Security Council Monday.

President Ford and Mr. Carter agree that the United States should veto the Vietnamese application in the absence of an accounting for missing U.S. servicemen.

Officials say that they do not expect any developments in the Paris talks Friday that would preclude a U.S. veto in the Security Council next week.

Vietnam's chief interest in opening talks with the United States is obtaining war recon-

struction aid, which Washington promised in the 1973 peace agreement. But the Ford administration retreated from that pledge after Hanoi's invasion and conquest of South Vietnam months ago.

The two countries have been exchanging notes on the possibility of opening talks since 1964 and have been haggling over date for the last month.

New Effort at Geneva Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

discussion. "You cannot keep banging away at a door one of them commented."

Breakaway Celebration

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 10 (Reuters).—White Rhodesians tonight celebrated the 11th anniversary of their breakaway from British rule, marking the end of their political future, harassed by a bloody guerrilla war.

Security force headquarters announced that in the 24-hour period for the celebrations, guerrillas had suffered some of their heaviest casualties in recent months, with 24 dead. A white soldier was also killed.

The celebrations, at which the Smith traditionally rings a commemorative bell, were being held for perhaps the last time.

U.S. Captures Chess Olympics

HAIFA, Israel, Nov. 10 (AP).—The United States won the national Chess Olympics after the Netherlands failed to win a crucial match against Poland in the final round.

Frans Kuypers of the Netherlands and Ilka Soren of Poland played to a draw in a game that lasted 110 moves and 18 hours. Mr. Kuypers failed to find a way to make a crucial pawn move without weakening his position. The draw gave the Netherlands 36½ points, half-point behind the Americans.

England won the bronze medal with 35½ points, followed by Argentina with 33.

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Even Foes Saying His Mark Indelible

Can State Dept. Forget Kissinger?

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (NYT). Henry Kissinger's departure as secretary of state next Jan. 20 already begun evoking nostalgia at the State Department, as he has ruled for the last 10 years like a stern but astute schoolmaster.

You wonder who will replace him and you wonder if the place ever be the same again, senior assistant said the other day.

Kissinger was not loved by 12,000 in the department and more and he was not in love with the bureaucracy either. But with little more than two weeks to go in office, even his fiercest critics are saying that his handprint is indelible, his handling of the dramatic, his handling of the crisis, his handling of the crisis, his handling of the crisis.

ready caused a problem for virtually every foreign embassy here. Whether it liked the Ford administration's policy toward the government or not, at least each embassy knew what it was and had grown accustomed to it.

Carter Policy
Now, the ambassadors and senior diplomats have come under pressure from their governments to report whether Mr. Carter will alter U.S. foreign policy toward them and their regions.

Several ambassadors have discreetly asked for appointments with Mr. Carter but, so far, he has refused to meet with any foreign representatives. An ambassador, pressed by his government for a clarification of Mr. Carter's policies, flew last week to Athens, Greece, to consult with Dean Rusk, the former secretary of state, who has been a personal adviser to Mr. Carter on foreign affairs. Mr. Rusk was able to say that he did not expect

any dramatic changes in foreign policy once Mr. Carter took office.

Mr. Rusk, who served for eight years as secretary, has declared firmly that he would not return to Washington.

Mr. Kissinger, who appears to enjoy teasing his aides and reporters about his future, has so far kept his plans to himself. Everyone expects him to sign a fat book contract and begin writing his own history of the foreign policy of the Nixon-Ford years.

Last week, however, Mr. Kissinger was his usual bantering self when he ran into reporters. Coming out of a party at the Soviet Embassy marking the 50th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, he said, "I'm being considered for chief of protocol."

Early Name

One of the early names on everyone's speculative list for the job of secretary of state was George Ball, who was under secretary for Mr. Rusk for several years and who has been one of the leading critics of this administration's foreign policy.

But Mr. Ball's name was dropped from consideration because his views on a Middle East settlement were at odds of U.S. Jewish leaders who say that they told Mr. Carter's advisers last summer of their opposition to him. It is, of course, possible that Mr. Carter will personally revive Mr. Ball's name, but this is doubtful.

In the next few weeks, messengers will go out to all the 120-odd U.S. ambassadors around the world reminding them that they will be expected to submit their resignations to Mr. Carter so that he can, if he wishes, replace them with his own men. Likewise, the presidential appointees in the department, who include all the assistant secretaries in charge of regional bureaus, must offer to resign also.

The ambassadors are predominantly career officers, with about 30 per cent political. Two of the political have already asked for their resignations to be accepted immediately by Mr. Ford: Richard Helms, the former director of Central Intelligence, now ambassador to Iran; and William Saxbe, the former attorney general and Ohio senator, now ambassador to India.

The sad test of Mr. Carter's approach to foreign affairs in the view of many Foreign Service officers will be if he keeps to his campaign pledge to appoint professionals to key posts. It has been suggested that the term "professional" in Mr. Carter's interpretation may be more inclusive than that usually meant in Washington.

Usually, a professional appointee means someone currently in the Foreign Service, but Mr. Carter might widen it to include academics and businessmen and former officers who have competence in the field.



Secretary Kissinger during appearance at House panel.

Ford Advisory Group Urges Pay Raise for Federal Aides

By Warren Brown

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (WP).

The chairman of the President's Advisory Committee on Federal Pay called yesterday for an immediate 50-per-cent increase in salaries paid to career federal executives who now receive a maximum of \$39,000 yearly.

Jerome Rosow, the committee chairman, also said that the present \$63,000 annual salary for Cabinet members should be raised to \$100,000 a year and that the President's \$200,000 annual salary should be increased by an "adequate" amount.

Mr. Rosow made his recommendations to the Commission on Executive, Judicial and Legislative Pay, which meets every four years to recommend to the President salary changes for top government officials. The commission is holding two days of public hearings on executive salaries.

Mr. Rosow was one of 13 persons to testify yesterday before the commission. He said that the pay changes he recommended were needed to halt the flow of top government officials to private industry.

Effect on Quality
Management officials in the executive, legislative and judicial branches are leaving because they have had only one 5-per-cent pay raise since 1969, Mr. Rosow said. As a result, pay scales for ranking government officials have fallen so far behind those for their counterparts in private business that "direct financial comparisons are becoming meaningless," Mr. Rosow said.

"Any comparison with private-sector executives dwarfs federal salaries," he said.

Seoul Trial Date

SEOUL, Nov. 10 (AP).—The Seoul appellate court said last weekend that it will start a trial of 18 prominent dissidents on Saturday.

executive pay," said Mr. Rosow. "This unfavorable comparison must have an effect upon the quality, service and motivation of federal political appointees which is adverse to the needs of the nation," he said.

Mr. Rosow made the point that fringe benefits for career jobs in government—federal motor pools and other privileges, especially in overseas posts—cannot be directly compared with those in the private sector—stock options and bonuses, for instance. He said that for this reason he limited his comparison to annual salaries.

The 13 other witnesses—while not making specific suggestions—agreed that executive salaries must be raised in order to attract top talent to government service.

"I would not have any difficulty getting presidential appointees," said Robert Hampton, chairman of the Civil Service Commission. "But, with the present salary levels, I would have problems getting the right presidential appointees," he told the nine-member panel.

Mr. Hampton said that the belief that talented and experienced persons are willing to give up lucrative private jobs to enter lower-paying government service because of "psychic rewards" is "a lot of bunk."

He said that the reality is that the government "has been gutted of its top career managers in the last three or four years to the degree that we have been looking at [for recruitment] much younger people who are capable, but who do not have the type of experience that is essential for these jobs."

The affected jobs are those ranging from GS-15, or middle management, to GS-18, the top rung of the federal career ladder, Mr. Hampton said. Also affected is a category of mostly low-level presidential appointees, he said.

Some Recounts Not Covered by Law

The Electoral College: A New Flaw Cited

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (NYT).—If national elections get any closer than the one held last week, the country may face an interregnum of political confusion and uncertainty because more than half the states have no specific machinery for recounting a presidential vote.

A study by the Library of Congress has found that only 16 states have laws that provide for recounting the vote cast for presidential electors, as opposed to candidates for federal, state or local office.

Under federal law, the result of a presidential election's recount in a state "shall be conclusive and shall govern in the counting of the electoral votes as provided in the Constitution," but only if that state has provided a system for such a recount and conducted it promptly after the election.

As a result, a recount in a state with no law covering the presidential election would not be binding, and an attempt to cast that state's vote for the winner of the recount or for his opponent would be subject to court challenge and inevitable delay.

Legal Tangle

If recounts of this kind took place in one or more states with large electoral votes, the identity of the next president could remain unknown for weeks or months while the courts attempted to resolve the legal tangle.

This is only one of the problems posed by retention of the imprecise Electoral College system as a basis for deciding presidential elections. Among others are:

- The possibility that a presidential candidate, while receiving fewer votes than a rival, would be elected because he carried by narrow margins some states having large electoral votes and thus frustrated the apparent will of the electorate.

This has happened three times in history, most recently in 1888. It could have happened this year with a shift of fewer than 10,000 votes in two states, giving President Ford the victory despite the fact that he would still have run more than 1.5 million votes behind Jimmy Carter.

- The fact that the electors of any state, once chosen by the

voters, are under no legal obligation to cast their votes for the candidate under whose banner they ran. In 1972, one Republican elector voted for the Libertarian candidate and in 1968 one voted for the American party nominee.

In the wake of the close 1968 election, a campaign to abolish the Electoral College, thus solving all these problems, was pressed in Congress. A proposed constitutional amendment carried the House easily but stalled in the Senate. Its chief sponsor, Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., has promised to renew the effort in the next Congress.

The 16 states with laws establishing machinery to recount the popular vote for presidential electors are: Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

Four states—Alabama, Louisiana, Vermont and West Virginia—have recount laws that are specified as being inapplicable to the contest for presidential electors.

The 30 other states have general recount statutes that do not mention electors and thus would be of doubtful effectiveness in providing the "conclusive" result called for by the federal law.

Federal Deadline

Another problem involves the fact that most state recount laws do not conform to the federal requirement that the final outcome of the election must be determined six days before the electors

officially meet. That meeting is scheduled by law for the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December, this year Dec. 13.

The Iowa statute conforms precisely. The Connecticut and Tennessee laws require action by the end of November, which would always come within the federal schedule. Three other states—Texas, Delaware and Kansas—allow state recount decisions too late to conform to the federal law.

In the 1960 presidential election, a court-ordered recount in Hawaii shifted the state's three electoral votes from Richard Nixon to John Kennedy, well after the electors had met, but the move attracted little attention or controversy because it did not affect the outcome of the election.

'Legion Disease' Puts Hotel Out of Business

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10 (UPI).—The famed Bellevue-Stratford Hotel said today that it will go out of business a week from tomorrow because of bad publicity associated with the mysterious "Legionnaires' disease," which killed 29 visitors last summer.

William Chadwick, vice-president and managing director of the 72-year-old hotel, said at a news conference "The continuing public reports linking the hotel to reports of the illness have been ruinous to its business."

ged Investigation

Laird Says He Warned in '70 of S. Korean Lobby in U.S.

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (NYT).—Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird said yesterday that he warned the State Department in 1970 to be careful of a South Korean lobby and suggested to the department the Justice Department be asked to investigate legality of the operation.

Laird also asserted that a "ranging Korean lobby had openly tried to undermine a decision by the Nixon administration to withdraw 20,000 U.S. soldiers then stationed in Korea."

In a telephone interview here, Laird said he had warned the Koreans that their lobby was acting improperly and was violating a U.S. plan to spend \$1 billion to modernize South Korean forces.

Laird's comments were the first in a series of disclosures acknowledging the existence of the covert Korean lobby in the U.S. Other disclosures have commented on the lobby without allowing the



Melvin Laird

Warning Decision
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Mr. Hauns's relationship with Mr. Park is being investigated by the Justice Department.

Mr. Hauns said that he realized that his business relationship with Mr. Park "raised the specter" of conflict of interest because the import-export concern dealt in federally subsidized rice, among other commodities.

Seeing to your safety

Passengers boarding flights at busy airports may wonder why their carry-on baggage is no longer opened and searched for contraband. The reason is probably because a Philips Dynafuor IV inspection system is being used to improve airport security control. Developed from Philips long association with X-ray and television technology, Dynafuor IV is a high-definition X-ray

fluoroscope that projects an image of the entire baggage contents for examination on a TV monitor. It is extremely efficient; a trained operator can thoroughly inspect up to 1200 bags per hour on a continuously moving conveyor belt, and there is absolutely no danger of radiation to either baggage content or personnel. In fact, leakage radiation is less

than the earth's background radiation level. Dynafuor IV is one of a number of X-ray inspection systems developed by Philips for security control at airports, postal depots—any place, in fact, where an innocent looking package may well conceal a danger to public safety. Whether on land, sea, or in the air, you will find Philips technology working in the

interest of public safety. Baggage and parcel inspection is one example. Here are some others.



1 Security for Metro passengers. The new Paris Metro stations of Etoile and Défense are equipped with extensive closed-circuit television networks to maintain optimum train and passenger flow. Platforms, escalators, turnstiles, in fact, all strategic positions are under constant TV surveillance from a central control room at each station. The controller can check that all train doors are closed before signalling departure, direct passengers to non-congested escalators and perform routine surveillance. Passenger announcements can be made via a built-in Public Address system and an H.F. telephone system provides contact with train drivers. The majority of the installations were supplied by Philips.

2 Telephone pillars of Philips roadside communication system are becoming a familiar sight along highways the world over. Positioned at strategic intervals along the roadside, they enable emergency calls for assistance to be acted on immediately. The system is 2-way, so caller and operator can converse freely, and automatic indication of the caller's location enables the operator to direct the appropriate rescue service to the precise point of emergency. The flexibility of Philips roadside communication system enables networks to be designed to suit virtually every traffic-density condition.

3 Safety under the Elbe. Peak-period traffic routing in the new Elbe Tunnel in Hamburg is performed by lines of light embedded in the road surface. The number of lanes in either direction can be changed to suit traffic conditions, the light lines serving to direct incoming traffic and to indicate lane boundaries. Glare is avoided by regulating the light intensity to suit day or night driving conditions. The Elbe Tunnel light guidance installation is the first of its type in Europe and, together with the associated high-mast and catenary lighting installations, was supplied by Philips.

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PHILIPS working on safety



Rest in Rio

DE JANEIRO, Nov. 10 (AP).—Sen. and Mrs. Robert Dole here for "rest" with and "sine" following the congressional defeat as President Ford's

مكتبة الأمل

ARIS THEATER Zeffirelli's 'Lorenzaccio' —Images Minus the Drama

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

ARIS, Nov. 10 (UPI)—Last night Alfred de Musset's "Lorenzaccio"—or at least part of it—opened the Comédie-Française's Salle Richelieu to the public (the theater has been closed for two years for restoration). The Richelieu delights the eye as the Franco-Zeffirelli's Renaissance opulence grandeur on stage. But the play, on this occasion, was not palling. Despite depletion of conspiracies and revenge, it was drowsy in recitation, the native moved along slowly and fully.

James wrote "Lorenzaccio" in 1830 when he was 23. Due to length, it is twice as long as average plays and its diffuse imagery, it was never performed during his lifetime. In the 1950s Gérard Philipe, who had already played the role of the Florentine redeemer, a frail, dissipated youth, who, feigning madness, becomes the intimate companion of the tyrant duke so that he can slay him and liberate his beloved. Zeffirelli edited it into a star vehicle and played it triumphantly in Paris and London. Bernard Shaw denounced the play and production as "a piece of rubbish," but Shaw was questionable authority on such drama. Knowing little of language, he disparaged the play and called it "a piece of rubbish." The 1950s Gérard Philipe took the role of Lorenzaccio to the Théâtre National Populaire, a tribute to a marvel of invention, his own yearning for realism in harmony with that of Musset's hero.

In the Comédie Française, Claude Rich, an actor of exquisite talent, is the Florentine. It is that he is too mature for part for his is an ageless—but he is more whimsical.

than romantic. With his twisting and turnings, with his sinuous leaps, bounds and sulking in a corner, he transforms the brooding rebel into a sort of slender, speckled, returned ghost of a treacherous court jester. In other words, into a fantastic. He speaks with such a quavering timbre that if one closes one's eyes—one often does—the impression is that of an imitation of John D. Rockefeller Jr. responding to greetings on his 97th birthday. These lackadaisical utterances are contrasted with the pent-up venom and fury with which he delivers the stormy tirades.

Jean-Benoît Scully's Alessandro de Médicis is more consistent and forceful, a blustering bully from the start to his last, murderous, murderous. The sustained strength of this characterization dominates. Genevieve Castle's Marquise Gho is a lovely vision: Michael Etcheverry, always a dependable player, is the crafty cardinal to the last drop of acid hypocrisy. The veteran Louis Seigner is the lamenting old bear of the Strozzi clan.

This "Lorenzaccio" is to be seen rather than heard. As spectacle it is superb. The decor is impressive and the costumes lavish. Zeffirelli reveals the Renaissance in images that will linger in memory: the shadow of foliage on the old castle wall in the moonlight, the palace banquet with the red glow of underlighting in a sequence by candlelight and the operatic finale. The inauguration ceremony of Florence's new duke. The musical accompaniment by Maurice Jarre with its street songs and madrigals adds in recreating a vanished civilization. Zeffirelli reveals the face of a golden age, but he never awakens Musset's drama.



Claude Rich in "Lorenzaccio", which opened the redecorated Comédie-Française.

The play was suggested by a novel report of an adolescent English boy who had been taken into custody after deliberately blinding six horses. Judged dangerously insane, he submits—in the play—to psychiatric treatment. At first the boy remains resolutely dumb, but the doctor slowly wins his confidence and the boy confesses how he was led to commit the brutal crime.

He has always been obsessed in his fantasies by images of horses. It is common knowledge that the horse is often a sex symbol—the horse having been worshipped as a god in many primitive religions. But it has taken Shaffer an interminable time to explain this simple fact. The boy, like many boys, hawks the stable. A girl hares him to the hayloft—but the seduction is unsuccessful. In hysterical panic over his impotence, the boy avenges himself on the true objects of his desires.

The theme is perhaps one for Arrabal or even Tennessee Williams. Shaffer is unable to remove it from the consultation chamber. As the boy relates his woes, the telling incidents of his past are re-enacted up to the ghastly crime. But they are retold—in the John-Dexter-Riggs O'Hara collaborative production—in stylized form. The horses are men sporting wired equine masks and hoofs who stamp notably about, viewing the unsuccessful seduction with contemptuous tosses of their invisible manes.

Jobert's portrayal of the thwarted horse-lover is creative acting,

bringing a lyricism to the role that the author has strained in vain to express. He opens the character by means of a passionate sincerity that defeats the incipient absurdities of his assignment. This is most notable in the forced recitation of his wild ecstatic ride on the back of a horse—man, the playwright having failed to supply the necessary winged words for the exploit. Here the actor, not the dramatist, is the poet.

François Perier scores as the attentive doctor. Catherine Huguenot as the unwittingly destructive temptress, Monique Meland, as the troubled mother, Marcel Cuvelier, as the puritanic pope, and Christine Guerdon, as the nurse, are all effective under the excellent Dexter-O'Hara direction. The public is likely to be attracted by the fine acting and novel staging of this bizarre drama, produced under Jean-Louis Barrault's auspices.

Sri Lanka Shows Its Gems, Sweden Shows Its Fangs

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 10 (UPI)—A steady stream of Swedes visited the exhibition of jewels at the Sri Lanka Embassy today but it was the guards—three of the deadliest snakes in the world—that took the visitors' breath away.

Three snakes encircled the "Star of Lanka," a 392-carat blue star sapphire worth \$429,000, on display behind plexiglass, the highlight of the show.

The snakes—a Ceylonese saw-scaled viper (*Echis carinatus*), a tropical rattlesnake (*Crotalus durissus terrificus*) and an Argentinian horned viper (*Crotalus cornutus*)—are there to deter thieves.

"We selected the most poisonous, the most aggressive and the fastest snakes in the world for this job," said Stockholm snake expert Ole Rosenqvist. "Together, these three species form a lethal triangle impossible to crack."

"I put them on the edge of starvation for a week and they are in top shape right now, stuffed with poison. Each one of them is capable of seven fatal bites. With those three together, death is 100 per cent certain within 10 minutes."

"The snakes are most beautiful, but if I had the choice I would pick the sapphire," said a woman in her 60s.

The exhibition, which opened yesterday, is part of a Sri Lanka State Gem Corp. project to establish European markets.

Frank and Barbara Sinatra

Living the 'Nearly Perfect Life'

By Charlotte Curtis

NEW YORK (NYT)—For weeks now, while supposedly big-time partygoers danced on a social season consisting mostly of public benefits and openings, Frank and Barbara Sinatra have been out on the town restoring New York's reputation for real glamour.

If they weren't at the Joshua Logans for dinner or the Robert Wagner, they were in the country with the Morton Downey or Mike and Jan Cowles. Or at the "21" Club, being celebrated by other regulars.

As always, while Sinatra was dining at the Westchester Premier Theater, he hired a bus and rode such pals as Claudette Colbert, Mollie Parnis, Martin and Arlene Gabel and Mayer and Mrs. Abraham Beame up and back for a concert. A butler and waitress passed the caviar, the salmon, the smoked sturgeon and the champagne. At the theater, there was dinner and the best seats in the house. Afterwards, it was off to a restaurant for Italian food.

But the best postconcert invitation of them all is back to their New York apartment, where they put up their feet, rehash the day's events and send out for pizza. There is an extraordinarily luxe private world.

Barbara Sinatra says she's "the happiest," and Frank Sinatra says, "What's this about happy? I'm the happiest," and it doesn't matter who's right. Since their wedding last summer, an extravaganza topped by the exchange of his and her Rolls-Royces, they have been living the nearly perfect life. Or, as she puts it in that soft-spoken way of hers, "He's turned every single day into Christmas," showing her with jewelry, clothes and furs.

"It knocks me out," she said, fingering a new gold choker set with antique Roman coins. "Maybe I appreciate it more because I didn't always have all this."

Well, maybe. But the utterly scrupulous Barbara Sinatra is a sentimental lady to whom material things are not what it's all about. What matters is the sense of caring and, as virtually everybody in the Western world knows by now, Frank Sinatra cares.

He reads that a stranger's house has burned down and he writes a check. A friend mentions a new kind of shaver or perfume and it arrives gift-wrapped within 72 hours. He walks



Frank and Barbara Sinatra after their wedding.

into a store and when the bills are toted up, the salesperson rings up a week's profits. And, like some grand emir, Sinatra is about to extend his beneficence to an economically troubled country.

England

He sings in England next spring, and before signing the contract he ordered that the tickets be priced so ordinary people could afford them. Aside from a \$100,000 benefit for battered children, those concerts are to do no more than break even. "I don't want to take money out of the country," he said flatly.

But that's months from now. In the meantime, the Sinatras have abandoned New York, leaving it in considerably better financial shape than they found it, and are back in Palm Springs, creating yet another party season in and around the newly refurbished Sinatra compound.

"Do what you want," Sinatra told his bride about the house. "Do it exactly the way you want it, and then I want to see it."

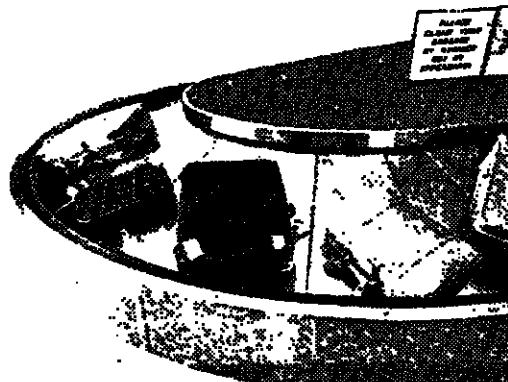
Since the compound was a bachelor's quarters for years, what it needed was a little rearrangement. A new master bedroom. New dressing rooms. New closets. A bathroom for Mrs. Sinatra. A combination breakfast-eating room where the old bedroom used to be. An area, complete with minikitchen, that may be closed off from the rest of the house. And a new color scheme from pale, pale oyster and the beige through caramel brown and taupe. All together, a proper setting for

It's the Sinatra crest," she said. "I really love it."

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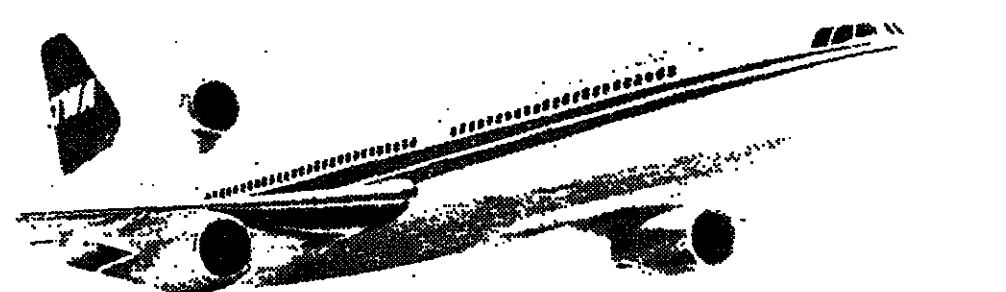
the combination of maximum efficiency for traffic with the maximum comfort for passengers. In fact, by the time you leave the plane and reach the front door of the building, having passed through immigration and customs on the way, you will have walked less than 100 yards. Remember the next time you cross the Atlantic, you're much better off to fly with the No. 1 scheduled airline. You not only get a nice trip through the air, you get a nice trip through the terminal too.



4 When you pass immigration, chances are you'll find your luggage waiting for you for a change. Another advantage of TWA's own terminal is that TWA controls unloading.



5 Exclusive customs channels for TWA passengers. There are 30 benches to get you through faster.



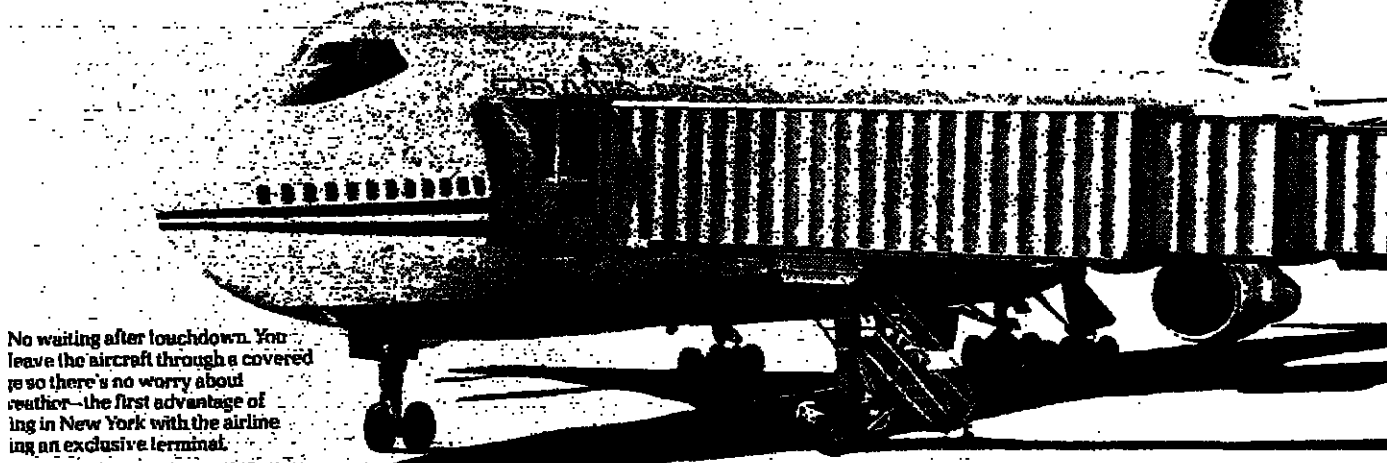
7 Going on somewhere... a few paces beyond customs you can check in for a TWA connecting flight from right here in the same building. Again, no other airline offers you this kind of service.



8 Going into town... there are plenty of cabs and buses into New York. At this point you will have walked less than 100 yards since leaving the plane.

No. 1 across the Atlantic

TWA



No waiting after touchdown. You leave the aircraft through a covered jet so there's no worry about weather—the first advantage of flying in New York with the airline using an exclusive terminal.



Inside the terminal you get straight onto the escalator down to the International Arrivals area which is exclusive to TWA passengers. No other airline offers you this big advantage.



3 You pass through immigration faster because no other airline uses the terminal.



6 Through to the main hall on the moving pavement. Your luggage rides on the conveyor belt alongside and, once again, will be waiting for you.

كندا والامم المتحدة

U.S. Inflation and Guidelines

Suppose that the future President Carter's first major act of policy is a drive to speed up the economy and create jobs. That certainly seems increasingly likely. What does the new President then do to offset fears of a new surge of inflation? Mr. Carter spoke last summer of voluntary guidelines for wage and price increases, following the Kennedy-Johnson model in the mid-1960s. Guidelines are currently under discussion among Mr. Carter's advisers.

But they are a more severe remedy, with wider and more disquieting side effects, than present circumstances warrant. It may eventually be necessary, at some point down the road, to resort to guidelines. For the time being, however, other methods will serve the new administration—and the country—much more satisfactorily.

* * *

The inflation now afflicting the economy is mainly the effect of the past surges of prices. Various sectors are struggling to catch up, to push the injuries of past years off onto someone else and to recoup their own losses. This kind of inflation is not going to be affected by a return to the U.S. economy, after the long summer pause, to a path of normal recovery from the recession. It hardly needs to be said that there is a vast amount of slack in industry and in the labor force. That is what all the anxiety is about: that is what the unemployment figures are reflecting. Economists argue about the precise point at which the growth rate would become a new force for inflation. But wherever that point might be, very few people think that the country is anywhere close to it now. The danger is largely a matter of psychology and anticipation. If people think that moderate tax cuts or additional spending this winter might be the overture to more inflationary policies later, they will take precautions that make the inflation worse. Mr. Carter will need to find a way to reassure the country that he is not leading it back into another round of escalating prices.

Guidelines have a certain seductive appeal in moments like these. They are dramatic, and they are precise. The president who resorts to them is showing active and committed leadership, he is protecting the public by telling everybody not to exceed certain specific limits. The first reaction would doubtless be a round of applause. But they are dangerous exactly because they put the president in a false position. They suggest that he has more direct power over the economy than any voluntary standard can give him. This country periodically gets itself into serious trouble by overestimating

the things that a president can accomplish. In the arduous and slow process of bringing down the inflation rate, public cooperation and understanding count for at least as much as executive determination.

Past experience with voluntary guidelines does not offer an unequivocal case for their efficiency or their durability. In 1962, President Kennedy established a figure of 3.2 per cent a year as the acceptable wage increase. This voluntary standard was exploded four years later when, after a highly disruptive strike, the airline pilots' union won a higher figure. Not very far in the background were the pressures being generated throughout the nation by the rising costs, in manpower and money, of the Vietnam war, aggravated by President Johnson's decision not to raise taxes.

Voluntary guidelines can serve a purpose, but only a temporary one. If a country has developed inflationary tendencies, guidelines cannot repress them for very long. Because this country has dealt with guidelines before, the reactions would be quicker the second time. The administration could not count on the four years that the guidelines endured a decade ago. Mr. Carter would also have to consider the speed with which the guidelines' maximum figure becomes the minimum raise; if the president himself has said that any increase up to a given figure is okay, what union will settle for less? There is the infinitely harassing political truth—as President Johnson and the men around him learned only too well—that the guidelines entangle the president's personal prestige in minor and obscure wage fights all over this large country.

* * *

For the months ahead, the wisest tactics will probably be systematic and publicly spotlighting inflationary movements, wherever they occur. It means a broader and less inhibited process of surveillance by the government, perhaps through an expanded Council on Wage and Price Stability. Conventional guidelines give great attention to union wage settlements. But sophisticated analysis might well show steeper rates of increase among the incomes of that four-fifths of the U.S. labor force that belongs to no union—particularly among professionals like doctors, lawyers and accountants. They, unlike the auto workers, generally do not announce the increases in their wage rates. Careful spotlighting of inflationary increases will not only tend to discourage them but will also tell the country quite a lot about the sources of the present trouble. For the present, nothing more is necessary.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Alternative for Britain?

Even in "normal" times, however they may be defined, the survival of a British government by one vote on a major issue in the House of Commons would touch off speculation about the dissolution of Parliament and new elections. The narrow escape for Prime Minister Callaghan's Labor government on three crucial Commons divisions this week—one of them by a single vote—inevitably sharpens the doubts everywhere that it can endure long enough to revive a floundering economy and a sinking pound.

The votes came on motions to hasten enactment of bills that are irrelevant to Britain's economic recovery and in some instances likely to retard it. They are planks inserted in the Labor party platform by the powerful left wing, and their speedy passage is deemed necessary to keep Labor's restless ranks in line for the government's unpopular economic measures aimed at halting the flight from sterling and turning the economy around.

Mr. Callaghan's close calls came less than a week after Commons by-elections in which Conservatives decisively won seats in two industrial constituencies that had long been Labor strongholds—one of them for 50 years. The elections in turn came a week after the Labor party's National Executive Committee had decisively repudiated the Labor government's plan for additional cuts in public spending in order to qualify for a new \$3.9-billion loan Britain desperately needs from the International Monetary Fund.

With the support of four minority party members, the Labor government now has a Commons majority of exactly one over its combined opposition. If the Conservatives could force an early election they would win

overwhelmingly. But anyone noting the scarcity of proven talent in Margaret Thatcher's shadow cabinet and recalling how the last Tory government stumbled into costly confrontation with the trade unions would be reluctant to hail a Conservative landslide as the catalyst for Britain's salvation.

It was obviously concern over the paucity of Tory talent and worry about the constant necessity for Mr. Callaghan to appease Labor's irresponsible left wing that led former Prime Minister Harold Macmillan last month to call for a government of national unity similar to Winston Churchill's World War II coalition. Mr. Macmillan clearly said what many Britons of widely varying political philosophies are thinking.

Both Mr. Callaghan and Mrs. Thatcher promptly rejected the idea. As Mr. Macmillan recognized, "coalition" is "a dirty word" in Britain, particularly for the Labor party, which still recalls bitterly the defection of Labor's Ramsay MacDonald to form a national government with the Tories in the Depression year of 1931. The Tories are unwilling to contemplate coalition when they are confident of winning decisively on their own in a year or two.

For the present, Mr. Macmillan's proposal is a nonstarter, and with a bit of overdue British luck a drastic political convulsion may not be necessary. He was right nonetheless to speak his mind, and all political leaders must at least ponder seriously the possibility that the dimensions of Britain's crisis may yet require some kind of unified national recovery effort as an alternative to chaos.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Peking Policies After Mao

Not least in the changed view from Peking could be an approach to both superpowers that would not see improved relations with one matched by worse relations with the other. A balance—yes. And the proximity of the Soviet border will always make that

the more delicate. A China that rejects Soviet-U.S. rivalry may not, however, see its relations with either country on a shifting scale from enmity to friendship, much less alliance. China's absolute independence is after all the objective of [its] nationalism.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

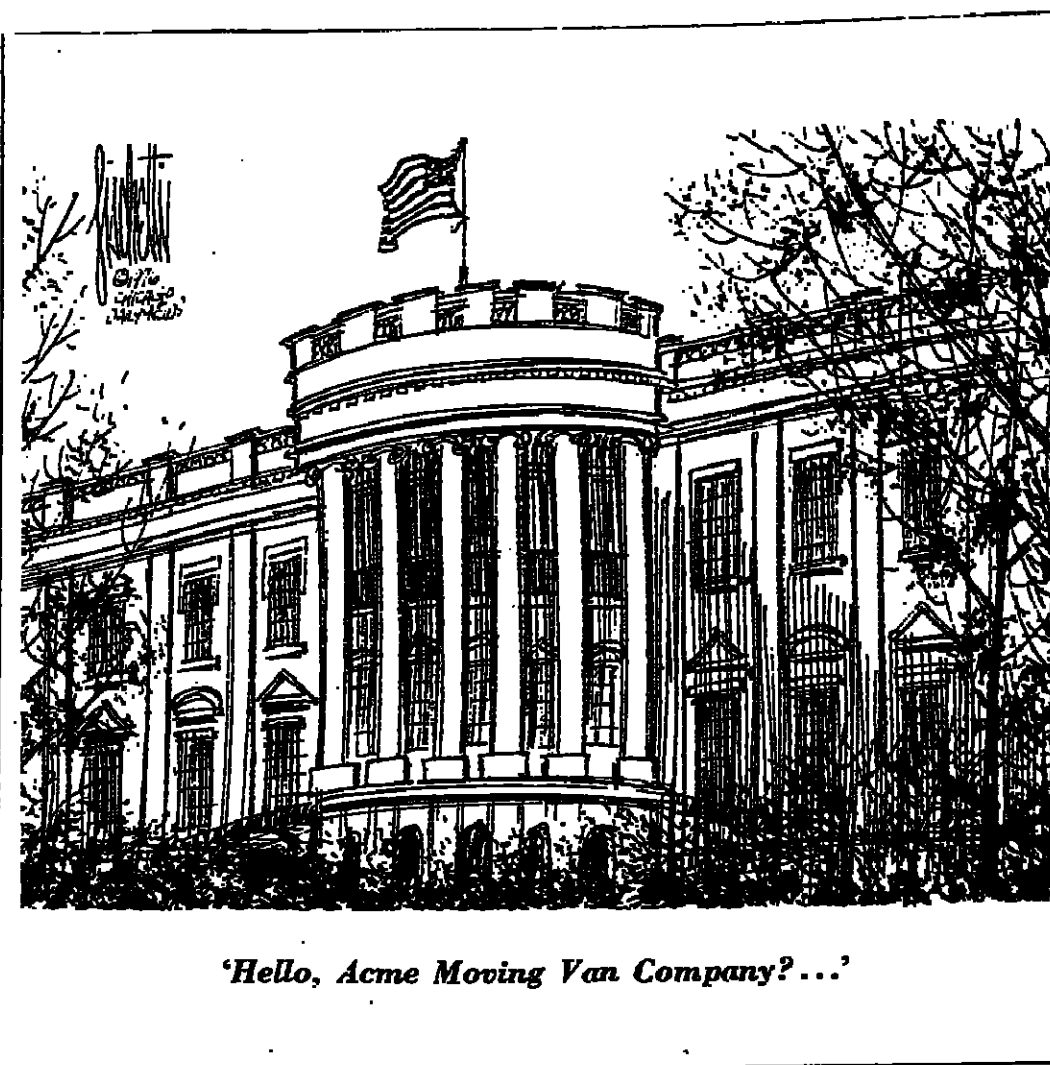
November 11, 1901

NEW YORK—The automobile show in Madison Square Garden ended last night. It is estimated that more than \$1 million worth of automobiles was sold during the week. There was intense rivalry between the manufacturers. The favorite type for the purchasers was an 8-horse-power machine with "bonnet" body, which could be run without the aid of a professional "chauffeur."

Fifty Years Ago

November 11, 1926

PARIS—From the lead editorial in the Paris Herald yesterday: "The eighth anniversary of the Armistice which ended the World War brings perhaps to Europe today more hope for a durable peace than ever before. British Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin said yesterday 'that co-operation and good will alone can open to Europe an era of peace and stability.' Let us hope the era of peace is at hand."



China Responds to Soviet Feelers

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The signals from Peking may seem confusing, but the Kremlin's China watchers have reason to take heart. They advised the Kremlin to drop the ritual anti-Mao remarks which for many years have been a feature of the annual Moscow meeting to celebrate the anniversary of the revolution—and the Chinese diplomats who in the past have always walked out stayed put this time.

True, they had no reason to walk out, in the absence of the usual provocation, but the fact is that a habit born of years of bitter hostility has been broken.

New patterns of restraint are emerging on both sides, even though the two patterns do not match. The Kremlin's attempts to extend to Peking the hand of friendship, described in this column last week, are already beginning to elicit a response. But the Chinese reaction is more difficult to describe because it is less explicit. When Moscow made such attempts in the past, it usually got rapped on the knuckles. This time, while analysts around the world are straining their ears to catch Peking's reply, China maintains a dignified silence on the subject. In trying to detect new patterns in Communist politics, analysts can sometimes be more helpful to the analyst than explicit statements. In the Sherlock Holmes story, it was the dog that did not bark that provided the clue the detective was seeking. In our own story, too, it is Peking's failure to bark that provides the major clue.

Less Authoritative

Nor is this the only silence that matters. The major statements made in Peking since the death of Mao have contained occasional anti-Soviet notes, but these are nothing like as angry, explicit, or detailed as in the past. Anti-Soviet attacks are now largely confined to routine press articles, which are obviously less authoritative than policy statements or editorials. Peking's real attitude is probably known to only a few dozen people in the leadership, for it is they who make the policy statements and authorize the editorials.

Other Peking officials, including those directly below the top level, have to guess as we do, and there is some evidence to suggest that even they are uncertain. The official Chinese news agency sent out by radio to Chinese newspapers an article which contained what would appear a routine anti-Soviet remark—and then quickly asked them to delete it. The offending sentence had said that the Chinese people would not allow the tragedy which made the Soviet Union into a "revisionist" country to be repeated in China. The remark itself is not as significant as the fact that it was first put out and then withdrawn, presumably by officials who were not quite sure what the line was.

But the accumulation of signs, small and insignificant as they may be, suggests the existence of a trend. Scores of messages of loyalty to the new leadership have been pouring into Peking from the provinces, where the local leaders have been making policy speeches of their own. But one has to go through hundreds of these lengthy pronouncements to find an anti-Soviet remark—and then it turns out to be the customary assurance from a province bordering on the Soviet Union that its troops would defend China against foreign intrusions. Here too the pattern of restraint is unmistakable. Anti-Soviet remarks figure only in those messages in which they are necessary for policy reasons. They are not, as was so often the case before, strewn indiscriminately throughout the vast output of the Chinese propaganda media.

The new pattern may be traced back to the speech at Mao's funeral by Hua Kuo-feng,

the new party chairman, who carefully balanced his moderately anti-Soviet remarks with moderately anti-U.S. ones. The signals which have been reaching Washington from Peking make it clear that the new leadership, having overthrown the radicals, wants to moderate the anti-U.S. policy which they had demanded. But the radicals also wanted Peking to follow a sharply anti-Soviet policy. What the signs from Peking suggest is that not only the anti-U.S. but also the anti-Soviet extremes of radical policy are out of favor.

But since the radicals have failed to impose on Peking the anti-U.S. policy they have been advocating in recent years, no great changes need occur in the China-U.S. relationship. All the radicals managed to do was to slow down the development of relations which began with the Nixon opening to China. If the moderates now consolidate their victory, that process may be resumed and speeded up.

On the Sino-Soviet side of the triangle, however, the anti-Soviet direction favored by the radicals did become Peking's official policy. If that is to be moderated, the small beginnings now evident in both Moscow and Peking could ultimately lead to a major realignment in the world balance of power. That is not to say that Peking would ever rejoin the Soviet camp in a subservient role. But by first reducing and then removing the hostility between the two countries, Peking could create a situation in which both Moscow and Washington would have to court it. It would be in a position to play them off against each other, and to extract material as well as political concessions from them.

As things stand now, Peking can get nothing from Moscow, because the two are not even talking to each other. It can get little from the United States so long as U.S. policy-makers believe that China is frozen into an anti-Soviet stance, that it cannot turn toward Moscow, and that there is no need to buy it off. It was Mao who took up the anti-Soviet stance and made sure that it remained China's official policy. It was also Mao who inspired the more extreme domestic policies espoused by the radicals. But with Mao gone, retreat from radical extremism now discernible on the domestic front is also taking place, though so far only under the surface, on the foreign policy front, and it cannot be very long before this too becomes visible on the surface.

The trend, which began when

Chou En-lai was still at the height of his power as premier, is gradually beginning to come into the open. Historical trends are not easy to discern, and few people in the West were prepared to accept Chou's moves for what they were, but the radicals in Peking knew what was up. They launched vehement attacks on Chinese officials who 3,000 years ago were willing to make concessions to China's northern neighbor. By the beginning of this year, with Chou's deputy, Teng Hsiao-ping, in charge in Peking, China did make a major concession to the Soviet Union, by returning a Soviet helicopter crew captured nearly two years before. But the process which this was intended to begin was interrupted by the death of Chou, the downfall of Teng, and the radicals' offensive which has only now been beaten back by Hua Kuo-feng. Now history is back on course again.

To the extent that a successful transition involves the cooperation of the departing administration, the surprises are also very good. President Ford and his top aides, Richard Cheney and John Marsh, are plainly dedicated to smoothing Carter's takeover, and that attitude should quickly communicate itself to the departments and agencies.

The third reason that this ought to be a good period for Carter is that the most important decisions he has to make are about people, and he does that very well.

On Top

When Carter feels on top of things, he can relax. And when he relaxes, he is at his best—as he was in his first press conference, in Plains, Ga., since the election.

The second reason to think this period will be good for him is that a good deal of work has been done already to assure its success. No one but Carter can judge the quality of the briefing books prepared by Jack Watson's transition team; but the project involved some very good people, and, in its scope, it surpasses anything ever previously attempted.

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Good Team

As has been remarked here before, the best recommendation for Carter's candidacy in the early days of the race was the quality of the people he had recruited

to his cause in communities all over this country. Men and women young and old, renowned and unknown, they were the people you'd like to have on your side if you were trying to do anything in that community—build a new school, pass a law, or beat a politician.

To a remarkable degree, these were people who had been recruited and recruited by Carter himself, as he traveled the country on behalf of Democratic candidates in the 1974 mid-term election. He had an eye for people in what seemed to be long-shot enterprises.

Now that he is President-elect, he has a great talent pool which to fish. He need not confine himself to the big names of the past, for in the past few years, Democrats have developed whole new reserves of able congressional leaders in the state and city halls, in the law firms and the "blue state" and the movements around various local and national issues.

Given that talent pool, Carter's knack of talent-spotting will be surprising—and disappointing—if Carter's administration and White House appointments do not try to please and praise in the weeks.

Not only are the presidents the talent-hunt likely to be impressive, but Carter will be good in the process. He has already indicated that he will follow the procedures of his presidential choice, Sen. Walter Mondale, in picking his principal administration associates. And that process of getting to know the people who will be reacting to the country about the president-elect's way of doing business.

In fact, the country will help if Carter's progress in public support is enhanced in two months before he takes office. Despite his efforts to put his best face on it, the voters will be helped if there is a stronger display of public confidence in Carter before he takes on the tough job of being president.

For make no mistake about it, governing will be hard; getting ready to govern.

Moscow's Anti-Zionism Campaign

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—Escalation of the internal Soviet campaign against "world Zionism" and its "agent," the state of Israel, has reached a new peak which for the first time since the infamous "Doctors' Plot" of 1952 is posing this grave question: Is a great anti-Jewish purge in the Soviet Union now a serious possibility?

No answer is possible at this time. But the shrillness of the campaign, now becoming known in the West through intelligence transmitted secretly by Jewish activists, has deeply alarmed serious U.S. students of historic anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union. At the very least, it is aimed at stifling U.S. peace efforts in the Arab-Israeli confrontation.

Sen. Jacob Javits, R., N.Y., a leading U.S. guardian of the interests of Soviet Jews, was so distraught by the formalized Soviet onslaught against Zionism that last September he wrote a confidential letter to the Soviet ambassador here, Anatoly Dobrynin, Javits asked Dobrynin this question: Does the anti-Zionist campaign have the full backing of the Soviet state, as it would appear, or could it partly be unsanctioned harangues from anti-Semitic extremists?

Javits had heard nothing from Dobrynin or the Soviet Embassy as of early this week and quite likely never will. So, the senator has asked the State Department's help in investigating whether the

lethal new attack does or does not have official sanction of the Kremlin.

The answer would overwhelmingly appear to be in the affirmative. For one thing, the official state newspapers—Pravda and Izvestia—have been preaching fearsome anti-Zionism for years. Following the first Brussels Conference on Soviet Jewry in 1971, Pravda labeled Zionism "an enemy of the people"—a phrase echoing the great purge of the 1930s. After a brief respite, the new, more virulent anti-Zionist campaign was triggered by the second Brussels conference.

This new state-supported campaign is manifested by an official Communist party lecturer named Valery Yemelyanov, a candidate of economic sciences and a professor in the prestigious Institute of Foreign Languages. What makes Yemelyanov's anti-Zionist campaign so insidious is that its harshest rhetoric came in a Moscow interview with a newspaper closely connected to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Yemelyanov delivered opinions that must have startled even anti-Zionist PLO activists who are trying to establish a mini-state of their own on the Israeli-occupied West Bank. "World Zionism has become a great power in the world," he said, elaborating as follows in a breathtaking spiral of charges:

Propaganda

Eighty per cent of the economy of non-Communist nations is concentrated in the hands of "Zionist capitalists," 95 per cent of the propaganda efforts undertaken in the capitalist world are concentrated in the hands of the Zionists, 99 per cent in the United States.

In words reminiscent of the notorious "Protocols of the Elders of Zion," Yemelyanov told his PLO interviewers that the world Zionist organization "works in a strictly secret framework" which includes "all the presidents and

parliaments of the democratic capitalist countries. The only way to fight this "world" movement is to establish a counter-movement which is Arab themselves should be "because they are the prime objective of the Zionist movement and the leaders of the struggle against one of its aims—the state of Israel."

Such nonsense would not worth a second glance were it not for the likelihood—raised by Javits's letter to Dobrynin—behind it is the weight of the Soviet state and its anti-Zionist propaganda apparatus.

Yemelyanov's appeal directed to militant PLO members is obviously designed to thrust U.S. efforts to find a political solution to the Arab-Israeli war. Arab it plays on the primitive Arab-Israeli passions of the Arab (deeply felt by all Palestinians in a way calculated to send them to highest pitch).

Attacks Parley

Yemelyanov attacked the second Brussels Conference on Soviet Jewry, calling it "anti-Semitic." That was true, he said, because Zionists are the "prime objective of the Zionist movement" in order to frighten Jews into leaving the Soviet Union and going "to Palestine (Israel), and there drive out the Palestinians."

If Palestinian nationalists were more anti-Israeli fervor, that is the way to provide it, at the same time spicing the hate of Zionism and Israel with hate of the United States and the West. An explanation may be found in the fact that the PLO is in a desperate situation since the 1973 October war. If so, Moscow is once again playing with a fire that could consume not only Israel but the West and understandable nations as well.

Practically all the PLO is doing so by keeping the Middle East in a continuing state of rising tension or semipermanent war.

**C to Act
Bearings
in Japan****Exports
Being Dumped**

SEATTLE, Nov. 10 (AP-DJ).—Common Market Commission today it has an anti-dumping proceeding against Japanese-made ball bearings and tapered roller bearings.

The Commission said it had about 16 types of such bearings being sold by the Japanese in the EEC at 20 to 60 percent below prices charged in the U.S.

The Commission said it had asked the Japanese government to take steps to correct the dumping within 30 days.

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**AEG-Telefunken to Sell
Kraftwerk Union Stake**

By Darrell Delamaide

FRANKFURT, Nov. 10 (AP-DJ).—AEG-Telefunken took a major step today in its effort to return to profitability by announcing its complete withdrawal from ownership of the power plant manufacturer Kraftwerk Union (KWU).

The other KWU partner, Siemens, is to take over AEG's 50 percent share for a price of 615 million Deutsche marks. Siemens also is to take over a further 25 percent of the jointly-owned Kraftwerk Union (KWU) for an additional 50 million DM.

AEG management board chairman Walter Cipa said the overall losses from its KWU participation were likely to total 1.4 billion DM.

**Japan Firm's
Profit Soars
In First Half**

TOKYO, Nov. 10 (AP-DJ).—Toray Industries Inc., the largest maker of synthetic fibers in Japan, said yesterday net profit in the first half ended Sept. 30 soared to 3.148 billion yen (\$10.7 million) compared with 587 million yen in the year-earlier period.

The company said sales in the first half rose to 103.146 billion yen compared with 179.603 billion yen.

A Toray spokesman said the sharply improved profit in the first half was due mainly to streamlining and good sales of plastics and synthetic textiles.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Honda Displaces VW in U.S.**

Honda has shoved Volkswagen into fourth place in U.S. foreign car sales during October to give Japanese automakers an unprecedented 1-2-3 lock on the import market, Honda reported.

The report said that for the month, an 85-per-cent gain from a year ago, to finish third in import sales, VW, which for 20 years held the No. 1 spot, was fourth with 13,170—an 11-per-cent decline from the year before. Toyota remained solidly entrenched in the No. 1 spot with sales of 23,781 cars in October, up 51 per cent from a year ago. Datsun stayed in second place with sales of 27,842, up 36 per cent. Total import sales last month were 136,800, up 24 per cent.

For the year to date, Toyota has sold 292,803 cars, a 19-per-cent gain. Datsun sales of 294,868 were up 3 per cent. VW is third with 167,861 sales, off 31 per cent. Honda is fourth with sales of 122,133, a 35-per-cent increase.

Total U.S. import sales in the first 10 months of 1976 are 1.26 billion units, off 3 per cent.

Rhône-Poulenc Sees Balance

Rhône-Poulenc, the French chemical and textile group, expects its consolidated results to be balanced this year, compared with a loss of 879 million francs (about \$178 million) in 1975. President Renaud Gilet says the company will pay an increased dividend of 8 francs per share.

In 1974, the group posted net earnings of 1.04 billion francs and paid a net dividend of 10.50 francs. The group's turnover this year should amount to 21.70 billion francs, up from 17.875 billion. Of this total, exports and sales by foreign affiliates will have accounted for 89 per cent, up from 84 per cent last year.

Results of the chemical sector will be "positive" this year, Mr. Gilet says, while the deficit of its film division will be narrowed. Although the textile sector improved, it will still show a deficit of about 500 million francs, he adds, noting that four textile plants

were shut since 1973 and that the work force was reduced by 21 per cent. Group investment this year will total 1.26 billion francs, down from the 1.97 originally forecast and from 1.85 billion in 1975. But the group has an "ambitious" investment program for 1977 and 1978, he says.

Canadian Firms Cut Spending Plans

Major Canadian corporations have cut back sharply their capital spending for 1976, but they are contemplating a significant increase in outlays in 1977. A survey conducted in October by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce covering about 300 large companies shows that the 1976 increase is now likely to be only 12 per cent—far short of the 23-per-cent advance predicted in an April survey. About 10 per cent of the 1976 increase is accounted for by higher prices. For 1977, the survey predicts that capital outlays by the large corporations would total \$24.8 billion, up 17.5 per cent from 1976.

About 8 per cent of the anticipated 1977 increase will result from higher prices, the government says. The companies covered in the survey account for about two-thirds of Canada's non-agricultural business outlays on new buildings, machinery and equipment.

Pechiney Signs Anti-Pollution Accord

Pechiney Ugine-Kuhlmann has signed an agreement with the Environment Ministry to spend 230 million francs (about \$46 million) over the next three years on measures to counter pollution. The agreement covers copper, aluminum and chemical activities of the group and adds to a similar agreement signed in July last year for its special steels and electro-metallurgy activities.

Chairman Philippe Thomas says that as a result of the two agreements Pechiney is committed to spending over 100 million francs a year in the next three years to improve the environment.

Threatened Withdrawals Worried Officials**Why Data Withheld on Arab Deposits in U.S.**

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (WP).—Fearful about Arab threats to withdraw their deposits in U.S. banks, a united front of bankers, government officials and several key senators last year blocked congressional efforts to obtain detailed information about these deposits, material just made public shows.

The fumble, months-long attempt by the Senate multinational subcommittee to obtain the deposit figures described in the record of five closed hearings attended by government and banking officials from July to October 1975, the hearing record, which is to be made public soon, was made available this week.

The detailed information was never obtained because all the major U.S. banks refused to provide it and Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., led a successful fight to end the inquiry on grounds that it could "do a great injustice to our own national interest."

According to generalized information on deposits published by the Federal Reserve Board, the total deposits of 10 Middle East oil-producing countries in U.S. banks and their branches abroad was around \$19 billion on June 30.

The subcommittee records show that the bankers' refusal to disclose the information on the size of the deposits of individual countries had the persistent support of the Fed and Senators Percy and Stuart Symington.

Mr. Cipa explained that the company's current restructuring and retrenchment would continue to have an impact on earnings and that management would have to continue to balance the needs of reorganization with the necessity of paying dividends to shareholders.

Mr. Cipa said that AEG is trying to reduce its dependence on consumers—about half of its world sales are in consumer products—and to improve its debt-equity ratio.

He said the chief criterion in rating product areas was the demand on capital resources and the amount of debt service. Management had decided to give up those areas in which AEG was weak both in competitiveness and in terms of its own capital structure.

In general, he said, AEG would seek to hold consumer products sales steady and expand other areas in the mainstream of its business. Capital spending is to be concentrated above all in the areas of energy and industrial technology and information and transportation technology, Mr. Cipa said.

On the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, AEG, which had posted significant gains in trading prior to today's announcement, slipped 30 to 86 DM while Siemens fell 1.50 to 260 DM.

In Munich, Siemens announced that it would recommend to the annual meeting an unchanged dividend of 8 DM per share for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30.

The company said preliminary figures indicate its world sales rose 8.5 per cent to 20.7 billion DM in the year, and that for the first time foreign sales made up half of overall turnover.

Net profit at NYK rose to 3.2 billion yen from 2.1 billion yen in the same period of last year, while those at Mitsui rose to 4.5 billion yen from 1.5 billion yen. Yamashita Shinnihon rose to 1.8 billion yen from 1.7 billion yen.

Net profit at Shiga Kasei declined to 142 million yen from 147 million yen because the consumer division was smaller than those of other lines.

U.S. Plan Would Raise Big Firms' Taxes

By Peter Milus

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (WP).—The Treasury Department has published proposed regulations that a government expert says could raise the taxes of multinational corporations "hundreds of millions of dollars."

Whether they actually will be adopted, or whether the corporations will succeed—as they have before—in having them withdrawn, remains to be seen. If adopted, U.S. taxes paid by the companies would rise between \$500 million and \$750 million.

The regulations deal with what is called the allocation of deductions between the domestic and foreign operations of multinational companies.

Take, for example, the considerable research and development expenses of drug and chemical companies, two of the industries most involved in the allocation controversy.

Currently, the majority of drug and chemical companies allocate most or all of their research and development expenses to their domestic operations. This makes their domestic profits look lower and their foreign profits higher than would otherwise be the case. Because of the way the foreign tax credit works, it also has the effect of lowering both their U.S. and total worldwide taxes.

The proposed regulations would make them divide such expenses more evenly between domestic and foreign operations in proportion to such things as gross domestic and foreign income, or domestic and foreign sales.

The theory is that the research was a cost not just in their domestic business, but the foreign business as well, and that part of it should be counted that way. The effect would be to lower foreign profits and raise both their domestic profits and U.S. taxes.

The proposed regulations would require similar splittings of other basic corporate costs—interest and administrative expenses, for example.

The allocation issue has been around for at least 11 years. The Treasury actually got to the point of publishing proposed regulations in 1973, then withdrew them, partly under pressure from the affected companies. Now the proposals have been somewhat softened, and a public hearing has been scheduled for Dec. 16.

Gold Rises \$4.50

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP).—A sudden rush of buyers sent gold prices in London up by more than \$4.50 an ounce today to its highest level since early this year. Dealers reported buying by the Far East, speculators and industrial users of gold.

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**Stock Prices Decline
For 4th Day in a Row**

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (IHT).

—New York Stock Exchange prices, virtually unchanged until early afternoon today, fell across a broad front in late trading to move lower for the fourth straight session.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 6.73 points to 924.04. Volume totaled 18.89 million shares, compared with 19.2 million shares yesterday. Declines led gains by about \$30 to about 550.

Analysts said two news developments were to blame for the selling. The Commerce Department reported October retail sales were little better than revised September figures and actually lower than the original prior month figures, and General Motors announced rebates on Chevrolet Vegas and Chevettes

CHINA - 77 - STOCKS AND BONDS

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11th November, 1976



Yaehachi International (Europe)	Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.	A. E. Ames & Co. <i>Limited</i>	Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Arab Finance Corporation S.A.L.	Julius Baer International <i>Limited</i>	Banca Commerciale Italiana	Banca del Gottardo
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro	Banco di Roma	Bancom International <i>Limited</i>	Bank of America International
Bank of Credit & Commerce International S.A.	Bank Gutzwiler, Kurz, Bungener (Overseas) <i>Limited</i>		Bank Mees & Hope NV
The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.	Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.) <i>Limited</i>		Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.	Banque de Gestion Financière		Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	Banque Nationale de Paris		Banque de Neufize, Schlumberger, Mallet
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	Banque de l'Union Européenne	Baring Brothers & Co., <i>Limited</i>	Bayerische Vereinsbank
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank	Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations	James Capel & Co.	W. I. Carr, Sons & Co. (Overseas) <i>Limited</i>
Cazenove & Co. (Far East)	Citicorp International Group	Commerzbank <i>Limited</i>	Compagnia Finanziaria Immobiliare S.p.A.
Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements (Underwriters) S.A.	County Bank <i>Limited</i>	Creditanstalt-Bankverein	Crédit Commercial de France
Crédit Industriel et Commercial	Crédit Lyonnais	Credit Suisse White Weld <i>Limited</i>	Daiwa Securities (H.K.) <i>Limited</i>
DBS-Daiwa Securities International	Deutsche Girozentrale -Deutsche Kommunalbank-		Dewaa & Associés International S.C.S.
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation	Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft	European Banking Company <i>Limited</i>	First Boston (Europe) <i>Limited</i>
Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.	Goldman Sachs International Corp.	Hambros Bank <i>Limited</i>	Hessische Landesbank -Girozentrale- <i>Limited</i>
E. F. Hutton & Co. N.V.	IBJ International	International Financial Advisors K.S.C.	Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino
Japan International Bank <i>Limited</i>	Jardine Fleming & Company <i>Limited</i>	Kidder, Peabody International <i>Limited</i>	Kleinwort, Benson <i>Limited</i>
Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.l.	Kuwait Investment Company S.A.K.	Lazard Brothers & Co. <i>Limited</i>	Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Asia <i>Limited</i>
London Multinational Bank (Underwriters) Limited	Manufacturers Hanover <i>Limited</i>	Merrill Lynch International & Co. <i>Limited</i>	Loeb, Rhoads & Co. <i>Limited</i>
Morgan Grenfell & Co. <i>Limited</i>	MTBC & Schroder Bank S.A.	New Japan Securities Co., <i>Limited</i>	Samuel Montagu & Co. <i>Limited</i>
Nippon European Bank S.A.		The Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru Securities Co. <i>Limited</i>	The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Oksan Securities Co., Ltd.	Orion Bank <i>Limited</i>	Osakaya Securities Co., Ltd. <i>Limited</i>
Pierson, Heidring & Pierson N.V.	Salomon Brothers International <i>Limited</i>	Sanyo Securities Co., Ltd.	Pan Asian Finance <i>Limited</i>
Schroders & Chartered <i>Limited</i>	Shields Model Roland <i>Incorporated</i>	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken	J. Henry Schroder & Co. S.A.L.
Società Finanziaria Assicurativa (SOFIAS)	Société Générale	Société Générale de Banque S.A.	Strauss, Turnbull & Co.
Svenska Handelsbanken	Tokai Kyowa Morgan Grenfell <i>Limited</i>	Trinkaus & Burkhardt	Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises—U.B.A.F.		Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken	Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
Vickers, da Costa & Co.	J. Vontobel & Co.	Wako Securities Company <i>Limited</i>	Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Williams, Glyn & Co.		Wood Gundy <i>Limited</i>	Yamatase Securities Co., Ltd.

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Herald Tribune Classified Advertising Gets Results!

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7500 Teal	PL	\$124	75
4500 Carib		\$204	30
4500 LG-A	A	207	30
4500 Dm	DI	104	3
4500 Rnd		207	30
4500 Scope		109	5
4500 Sup Car		120	10
4500 Vm		576	11
4500 Manager	P	\$120	75
4500 W-Land		\$114	75
4500 Walburne		\$12	15
4500 West Alms		51	45
4500 Wmshose		\$149	75
4500 W-Lan		514	75
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Poland (air)	\$ 59.50	21.00
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Romania (air)	\$ 59.00	23.00
Saudi Arabia (air) ..	\$ 62.50	27.00
Singapore (air)	\$ 134.50	61.00
S. America (air)	\$ 114.00	43.00
Spain (air) Esc.1	330.00	150.00
Sri Lanka (air)	\$ 114.00	43.00
Sweden	S.Fr. 222.00	127.00
Switzerland	S.Fr. 198.00	92.00
Thailand (air)	\$ 124.50	74.00
Tunisia (air)	\$ 62.00	25.00
Turkey (air)	\$ 60.00	23.00
U.A.R. (air)	\$ 60.50	27.00

U.S.S.R. (air)	\$ 59.00	\$1.00
U.S.A. (air)	\$ 77.50	\$0.25
Vietnam (air)	\$ 134.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air)	\$ 30.00	\$0.50
Zaire (air)	\$ 114.00	\$2.00

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Palmer Gets Cy Young Award a Record 3d Time

YORK, Nov. 10 (UPI)—The Baltimore Orioles' left-hander who has won six of the past seven Cy Young awards was selected to All-Star team this year, by becoming the American League pitcher to be Cy Young Award three times.

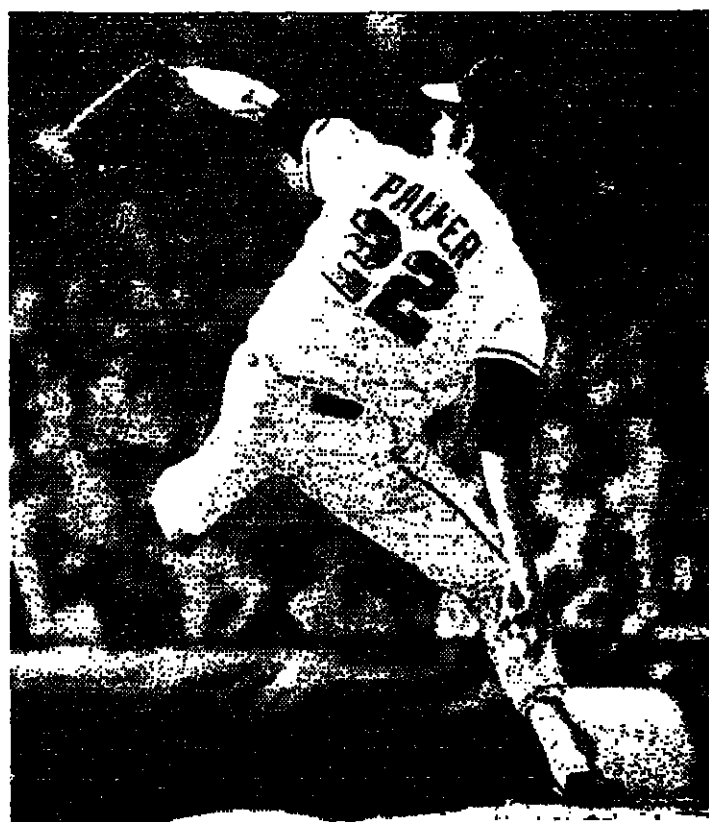
Palmer, 31, started more games (40) and pitched more innings (315) than any other AL hurler in 1976, while compiling a 22-13 won-lost mark. His six shutouts and 73 complete games ranked second in the league and his earned-run average of 2.51 was fifth best. He also struck out 159 batters.

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HL Islanders Avenge Defeat by Red Wings

ONDALE, N.Y., Nov. 10 (UPI)—The Detroit Red Wings, who lost to the New York Islanders, 5-0, in a game on Oct. 22, avenged the loss by beating the Islanders, 3-0, in a game on Nov. 10.

Islanders got goals from players, including two from John Toninato, and finished with a 3-0 victory. The Islanders' defense was solid, allowing only three goals in the game.

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Close Divisional Races Playoff Fever Hits NFL Contenders

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (UPI)—The Pittsburgh Steelers' quarterback, Terry Bradshaw, was named the NFL's Most Valuable Player for the fourth time.

Bradshaw, 30, led the Steelers to a 10-4 record, including a victory over the Dallas Cowboys in the AFC Championship game.

VHL Standings

National Conference

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
St. Louis	11	3	2	24	61	31
Philadelphia	7	6	3	16	30	47
Pittsburgh	7	7	2	16	38	36
Washington	6	7	3	15	49	36
Atlanta	4	10	1	9	34	55

Eastern Conference

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	11	3	2	24	61	31
Quebec	7	6	3	16	30	47
Ottawa	7	7	2	16	38	36
Calgary	6	7	3	15	49	36
Edmonton	4	10	1	9	34	55

WHL Standings

Western Conference

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
San Jose	11	3	2	24	61	31
Vancouver	7	6	3	16	30	47
Los Angeles	7	7	2	16	38	36
San Francisco	6	7	3	15	49	36
Phoenix	4	10	1	9	34	55

Eastern Conference

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Buffalo	11	3	2	24	61	31
Winnipeg	7	6	3	16	30	47
Minnesota	7	7	2	16	38	36
St. Paul	6	7	3	15	49	36
Chicago	4	10	1	9	34	55

NBA Standings

Eastern Conference

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	11	3	.786	0
Washington	10	4	.714	1
Atlanta	9	5	.643	2
Charlotte	8	6	.571	3
Orlando	7	7	.500	4

Western Conference

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Portland	11	3	.786	0
San Antonio	10	4	.714	1
Phoenix	9	5	.643	2
Los Angeles	8	6	.571	3
Golden State	7	7	.500	4

NBA Standings

Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	11	3	.786	0
Washington	10	4	.714	1
Atlanta	9	5	.643	2
Charlotte	8	6	.571	3
Orlando	7	7	.500	4

Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Portland	11	3	.786	0
San Antonio	10	4	.714	1
Phoenix	9	5	.643	2
Los Angeles	8	6	.571	3
Golden State	7	7	.500	4

NBA Standings

Western Conference

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
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VHA Standings

East

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
St. Louis	11	3	2	24	61	31
Philadelphia	7	6	3	16	30	47
Pittsburgh	7	7	2	16	38	36
Washington	6	7	3	15	49	36
Atlanta	4	10	1	9	34	55

West

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
San Jose	11	3	2	24	61	31
Vancouver	7	6	3	16	30	47
Los Angeles	7	7	2	16	38	36
San Francisco	6	7	3	15	49	36
Phoenix	4	10	1	9	34	55

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